Saldiment with a due sense of its magnitude, and a firm determination to discharge it with fidelity and usefulness. To make laws for and properly govern a city like this, a duty as responsible and onerous in its performance, duty as responsible and onerous in its per-it is high and honorable in character.

The extending area and the increasing population of iew York have already surpassed the ability of the law saking power to provide for their interests. Our pros-erity has been so rapid that local legislation has hitherto

making power to provide for their interests. Our prosperity has been so rapid that local legislation has hitherto been unable to keep pace with its progress. The many and varied interests—the vast and complicated connections existing between ourselves, and every other section of our own, as well as of scost foreign countries—the possible of the population of the new resources which are continually developed, demand of us to exert every effort to make the provision imperatively demanded by our present position as well as our progressive greatness. I fear, however, we do not realize even our present gratness, much less that so plainly indicated in the future, as the mighty metropolis of a confederation numbering a hundred militions of American freemen.

Upon a careful review of the municipal history of this sity, it does not appear to me that the same energy and metiligent forethought have been displayed in its public affairs as have characterized our neople in trade and commerce, science and education. Whilst within about a balf century, New York, with its immediate dependencies, from a population of 60,000 in 1800, has arisen to be the third city in the world in 1855; and in all the emobiling attributes of religion, private and public benevatence, educational advantages, commercial wealth and anterprise, to a position second to none; yet, in its form of government, its internal regula ions, the integrity with which its public affairs are massed and in the shaptation of its municipal administration to its public unants, it is to-day far inferior to a dozen other cities in the Varion of half its population and importance. Whilst we have progressed in the accumulation of the elements of prosperity, we have retrograded in the means to preserve our power and provide for the necessities of our condition.

**Supplement of the mannings administrate to the public with the Chine of half propulation and importance. Which is the Chine of half propulation and importance where the control of the control of the public interests and provide for the meetings of our and provide for the meetings of our and the control of the public interests and provide for the meetings of our and the control of the public interests and provide for the meetings of our and the meeting of our and the control of the public interests and public part of the public interests and provide for the public interests and public part of the public provides and the p

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

With its concentrant, derivestic commerce, it that interest, the first and most lastingly beneficial of all departments of industry—the richest in it results and the most ennobling in its character, as spreading the mantle of civilization, disseminating peace an intelligence, and good will from man to man; as an in strument in the hands of Almighty God, by which his word is carried to the furthermost ends of the earth; we are indebted for the foundation upon which rests the concentration of all our presentity.

strument in the hands of Aimignty God, by which his word is carried to the furthermust ends of the earth; we are indebted for the foundation upon which rests the erner stone of all our prosperity.

Our power is derived from commerce. Our geographical position, tegether with the energy, industry, ability, and capital of our people, has enabled us to outstrip our sister cities in the struggle for commercial mastery, and has placed us among the first cities of the world. Without commerce we could not have accomplished this it has added to our population a half million in a quarter of a century—has drawn to us the capital and enterprise of every quarter of the earth—has enabled us to lead in worts of benevolence, philan hropy and religion; to ald our sister cities and States in building up their own localities, and has developed the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of the whole country. Without commerce, the New York of to day would have been but little more populous than the New York of the last century. It is commerce that has made now have been but little more populous than the New York of the last century. It is commerce that has made now have been but little more populous than the New York of the last century. It is commerce that has made now the severything—without it, nothing. Now, as this interest, like all others, flourishes must when least subjected to governmental interference, undoubtedly, in a full consideration of the question presented, we cannot everlook the restrictions which have been might and to allow to our own interests, but to those of the whole country. The levying of imposts upon importating is to the extent of the impost, a hindrance to commerce, and anything that is a hindrance to commerce, and contry. The levying of imposts upon importations is to the extent of the sun demanded, together with its mode of collection, an obstruction to i

we endure taxa ion from three several sources to aid in

We endure taxa ion from three several sources to aid in the support of three independent governments. The city Corporation spends its millions per annum, and makes its levies upon our property for reimbursement; the Sata relies upon us for large contributions to its school and other funds, and the general government looks to New York for two-thirds of its whole revenue. It is of little concern whether these soms are required in the aggregate, or whether thus separated into three distinct domains. There is no difference in the effect, whether the draught be made by a levy upon our property, as in the case of the entry and State, or whether upon our consumption and tende, as in the case of the general government. The mode varies, but the results are the same.

It is no answer to say that we have prospered, n.t. withstanding these restrictions. That we have fourtished even under these burdens is the greater wonder and the higher compliment to our enterprise. What would New York not have been if left to the laws of trade and of unsture, free to the interchange of commodities with all other countries? If our port had been lest open to friendly ingress, and if our affairs had been freed from the interference of the thousand agents through whem the government appropriates a portion of the earnings of our trade, with which to fill the national coffers we should have now stood, not the third, but the first exity of the world. New York, and, indeed, the whole country, requires unlimited free trade; exemption from restrictive or special legislation, and the severe exactions city of the world. New York, and, indeed, the whole country, requires unlimited free trade; excemption from restrictive or special legislation, and the severe exactions upon the industry of the people, which follow in its train. We may not always possess the inherent vigor required to surmount the obstacles in our way arising from this cause. Spain was once foremost among the nations, and Cadiz among the first of Luropean ports. They have milen a failen a sacrifice to a mistaken comercial policy, not unlike that of our own government. Spain has long since ceased to hold a place among really independent nations, and now lies a victim to her own souicidal system. Her neighbors but await the day for her partition, and her island colonies the dominion of a freer and more enlightened government.

the immediate causes may be, it is my conviction that the gold collected by Custom House duties, and used by revolutionary generals and corrupt rulers, has been the ins rement of destruction by which Mexican liberties and nationalities have been paralyzed and broken down; corrupt rulers, thus obtaining gold, first demorphism of the control of the red and then betrayed that ignorant people; and now the descendants of the haughty Spaniard in North America are, by the beckoning of an unscen but all powerful hand, following the fading trail of the red man. The influences which control the rise and tail of empires find no truer illustration than in the history of Spanial dominion in America. The end of what is left it is obvious. It must seem be obliterative to the control of the

of thousands of the dissolute and lawless, we have, in my judgment, departed from the true pain and introduced fundamental errors, productive of the present anarchy, which is almost the absence of any government whatever. It is in this great difference between the series of amendments of 18-0, 1851 and 1853, and the more compact, solid features of the charter of 1830, that much of the present discontent arises. That there must be power all wil admit, and that this power must be sufficient to recur control none can chery; and that executive authority, equally disseminated among several beads, each separate in action and independent in prerigative, with but partial check or hindrace in any quarter, is not such a one as can govern New York must be apparent to all. This is not government—it is little better than legalized anarchy. The distribution of equal power in the executive deractivents, without one head, is subverive of true government. This is pecuniarly so among a people who have learned to look upon these beads as places of large secuniary gain, the value of which is increased as the right to control them is decreased. When the law rigelf frees a public of dicer having the disbursement of large surns of money, from accountability, or when accountable, the responsibility is faced in a vague, inappécable manner, it is diticult to see how the interests of the treatury are to be protected, in times of such lax integrity as now portades the office seeking and the office holiday part of the community; for although there are exceptions, few most of atent integrity and high-tened, honorable principles, are to be found cauvassing for the support of the corrupt interests in society, now aimost indispensable to secure these places of trust. I look upon the want of concentration of power and absence of sufficient check to the action of the serval departments, together with the weak and almost powerless condition of the miscalled chile executive officer, as the main difficulty this results of the present of the control

my term; thus rendering me exempt from the suspicion of a desire to increase the patronage of the office for personal objects.

The want of power has been the main difficulty thus far in the way of my administration. The improvements made by me, if any, have been accompassed more through the exercise of will and energy, than by the legal prerogatives attached to the Mayoralty. The absence of that moral force, which statutory protection will always throw around the doings of a public officer, when acting in pursuance of undoubted legal authority, has weakened my influence and impaired the efficiency of my action. The vicious element in our midst, coalescing with corruptionasts who have so long depended upon the treasury, together with antagonistical partisan interests ever ready to deary any public man of opposite political affinities, even though he be unexceptionable in personal character and official action, soon discovered my want of jurisdiction over many abuses existing among us; and by concert and coalition anught to solvert and destroy the strength of my position, and render futile my efforts towards reform. It has been the policy of this combination to declare me responsible for numerous abuses, whilst denying my right to abate them, and as soon as the effort to remove them was made, to denouse me for illegal assumption of authority and the exercise of the "one man power." With these interests and their mercenary designs and subtle devices I have had to contend, and shall continue to contend to the last. The re-

sult of the contest will decide the wital question to New York, whether those who are accurate to good government are paramount; and whether the people are worthy of and capable of appreciating an honest and feariess discharge of official trust.

Whilst thus freely denouncing the interests opposed to the right, and to myself as its advocate and administrator, let me not be thought unmindful of the noble support which has been given to me by those who have favored my efforts. All classes but those referred to have rallied to the detence of my exertions, and given to me such a rupport as no other public officer of the present day has received. Surely if encouragement were needed to continued fidelity, public opinion which has been expressed in my behalf with so much enthusiasm and unanimity would keep me steadfast in the course I have pursued. No man could falter, however arduous the duty or however perilous the hazard, when backed up so vigorously by all those in our midst whose good opinion is worth having.

I have now discussed briefly and in general terms the two requirements essential to the present prosperity and continued growth of this metropolis, viz.: the preservation and further development of its commerce, and the proper government of its people. It may be said with truth, when these are cared for, New York is placed upon a basis as firm as the rock upon the borders of her mobile Hudson. With these secured, she is placed beyond the throes of political revolution in either hemisphere. Wars upon the continent of Kurope or in the East will but further all her ravigation. Her financial position will soon command the exchanges of the world, and as her Bourse vibrales, the money changers of Europe will respond to the movement. First in arts, as first in commerce and wealth, she will then represent American superiority in every department of knowledge and in all the noble at tributes of our nature, so pre-minent in the present century. Then will a New Yorker be proud of his citizenship in this metropolis; it

nrmed, the votes being to in the ammative to the the negative.

A similar motion in regard to the nomination for Collector of Assessments was defeated, and a motion of Alderman Fulner, that each member be furnished with the names of all nominees, adopted.

A'derman Hzenert denied that any right existed in the heads of Departments to remove their subordinates without the consent of the Mayor and the Board of Alder-

needs of Pepartments to remove their subordinates without the consent of the Mayor and the Board of Aiderment.

Alderman Fulner said that in all cases of appointments he should look to the character and capability of the persons alone, and that he should not be indusened in giving his vote by party considerations. It was for the purpose of having nome but honest and capable men appointed to office that he had made the motion just adopted.

The following nominations were received from the new Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Nathaniel S. Selah, after which the Board adjourned to Thursday next, without taking any action upon them:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REALIES AND SUPPLIES, 2 CITY HALL NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.)

TO THE HONGRABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present for confirmation by your Honorable Board the following list of appointments which I found it necessary to make in this Department, and I affix opposite each name the name of the person removed:—

John O. Tocle, Clerk to the Commissioner, in place of James S. Halstead.

Isaac G. Seixas, Assistant Clerk, re-appointed.

James Irving, Superintendent of Pepairs and Public Buildings, in place of Elijah H. Purdy.

Henry C. Wooley, Superintendent of Roads, in place of Samuel Radeliffe.

Alexander Ward, Superintendent of Roads, in place of Thromas Starr.

Alexander Ward, Superintendent of Roads, in place of thomas Starr.

themas Starr.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHL. S. SELAH,

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen elect assembled in their chamber in the City Hall, yesterday, at 12 M.—the Clerk of the last year's Board, C. f. McClenachan, acting as presiding officer, in the absence of a regular President. Shortly after 12 o'clock, Mayor Wood, accompanied by his private Clark, entered the chamber, and swore in th iollowing named persons, who will constitute the Board

of Councilmen for this year:— Dist. Names.

21 —George H. Raymond,

22 — William Froyd,

24 — Ed vd., C. McConnell,

25 — Ephriam Reed,

26 — Francis O'Reilly,

27 — Thomas Farrien,

28 — Michael Smith,

39 — John H. Brady,

40 — Oits D. Swan,

41 — Charles E. Appleby,

42 — Andre v Leary,

43 — George Merritt,

44 — Samuel Hopper,

45 — Charles S. Watrous,

46 — J. W. T. Van Riper,

47 — Benjamin F. Pinckney

48 — F. J. Miller,

49 — Andrew J. Odell,

50 — Bernard Reilly,

51 — James Wallace,

52 — Deanis Ryer,

53 — Thomas A. Dunn,

54 — John I. Noyes,

55 — Wm. H. Taylor,

56 — Wm. N. Bax'er,

57 — John J. Bradley, 57 —John J. Bradley, 58.—Hiram A. Maynard, 59.—Henry A. Carrill. 60.—Isaac A. Hopper,

After the Mayor had retired, Councilman Coopenoved that George A. Barney, of the Ninth districtificate as President pro tem.

WN. H. Charr, of the Tenth moved to amend by substituting the name of Jonas N. Philips, of the seven teenth, which was lost by a vote of 31 to 28. The or-ginal motion was then carried by a vote of 31 to 27

ginal motion was then carried by a vote of 31 to 27. These were test votes, and showed the whigs and Know Nothings combined to have a small insjority in the Board. Mr. Barney was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Waugh and Raymond.

Ons D. Swan moved that the Board go into election of officers, 'and that 31 votes be considered sufficient to elect, which was carried.

Messrs. Henry Smith, Thomas Farran and J. W. T. Van Riper were appointed feitlers.

The first ballot was then taken, but was declared in formal, as 60 votes were poled and there were but 50 Councilmen present.

formal, as 60 votes were poled and there were but 50 Councilmen present.

At this state of the proceedings there was considerable confusion, as a number of persons were crowding around the President's chair.

Councilman Kirkhioan avowed he wished to see fair play, and moved that the intruders be called upon to retire, which they did after some conversation.

The second ballot was then taken with no result, as 61 votes were polled, 59 persons being present.

At ten minutes of one, a committee from the Board of Aldermen was announced, when Alderman Voornis, their chairman, informed the Board that the Aldermen were organized.

The third ballot was then taken with the following result:—

conducted the newly elected President to the chair, upon taking which he addressed the Board as follows:—

Gentiews of the Board of Conclemes:

In accepting the honorable position to which your kindness has called me, I beg to express to you my sincere thanks for so great a man ked your confidence and esteem. Selected to preside over a body having charge of the interests of the first commercial city in America—a cry destined, doubtless, to become the first in the wild—the more popular of its legislative branches, and the one in which, under its charter, all bills requiring an expenditure of the pub ic money must originate, I sensibly realize the great responsibility resting upon me as your presiding officer.

We are gentlemen, the representatives of various and widely separated sections of the city—sections having, it may be supposed, diverse interests.

Let us, at the threshold of our labors, divest curselves of all sectional spirit or partizan feeling, and, as the representatives of the citizens of this great metropule, enter upon our duties in a spirit of concord.

In the performance of these duties, differences of opinion will, as in all deliberative assemblies, necessarily arise.

Let us implore you that in all these discussions you exhibit cammese, and a desire only to protect and advance the interests of the great constituency which you represent—that you exercise a careful guard over language, that nothing may be uttered calculated to create actimony, or mar the harmony which should ever exist among members of a legislative body, and as you have confidence in your own integrity, so confide in the integrity of each other.

In the discharge of the duties upon which I am about to enter, I shall need your generous assistance and support.

Governed by such rules as you in your wisdom may

to enter, I shall need your generous assistance and support.

Governed by such rules as you in your wisdom may adopt, I shall expect and endeavor to enforce a strict compliance therewith, to the end that system may govers in all our action, expedition be ensured, and dignity and decorum preserved.

And now, gentlemen, let me solicit you to enter upon your duties with seal and energy, exercising such commendable judgment in their discharge as to secure to yourselves the confidence and the approval of an enlightened constituency.

C. T. McClenachan, Clerk of the last Board, was then unanimously re-appointed to the same position.

Nicholas M. Slidell was then unanimously re-appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Nicholas M. Sildell was then unanimously re-appointed Sergeant at Arms.

One D. Swan moved that the rules of the last Board te also the rules of the one for the present year, which was carried. Off D. Swan, Orlando Gray, L. K. Avery, John Baulch and F. J. Miller were then appointed a committee to writern the Mayor, and inform him that the Board was organized. G. H. Barney, Henry Smith, W. Floyd, D. Ryer and Henry A. Cargill were also appointed to notify the Aldermen—after having done which duty, they was also have also appointed.

were discharged.

John A Towle was then appointed Deputy Clerk unanimously. A message from the Mayor was here announced and read.

[It will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen] [It will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.]
Ordered that a thousand copies be printed for the use of the Board, and a thousand for distribution.
A tailot for First Assistant Clerk was then gone into, which resulted in the choice of C. A. S. Holder, who held the same position last year. For Messenger, Joha E. Green was chosen. Joseph E. Hamblin was appointed reader. Up to this time the proceedings were harmonious enough, but the Board got into trouble on the Poorkeeper, and finelly adjourned until Wednesday even ing. The fourth ballot stood as follows:—
William H. Peabody. 14

favor in the sight of the Ministers for Commerce and for the Interior.

Those Austrians who, being of an age to render mili-tary service, intentionally main themselves, are to be everyely punished, and turn employed in the baggage train or in the military hospitals.

The Archbishop of Vienna, assisted by four priests, has made a draft of a law relative to marriagea, but no lawyer was consulted on the matter. The oratt must be sub-mitted to the imperial government before it can bee-the law of the land, but no one doubts that it will be ap-proved.

The Empress Elizabeth was in some danger on the 14th The Empress Elizabeth was in some danger on the 14th ult. As her Majesty the Empress, accompanied by on of her ladies, was driving from the Bellaria (a part of the imperial palace is so called) towards Schonbrunn, the four horson, which had always before been very steady accelerated their pace as they reached the Mariahol road. The coachman, whose hards might have been be numbed by the cold, drove against a port, and was throw by the shock from the box. The horses, on findio, temelves free, turn ed into a side street, where they go between two wagons, which were coming towards them and were stopped. The Empress, who was not terrified nor even frightened, did not quit her carriage until the horses were standing perfectly still. Her Majesty returned in arother carriage to the palace in the city.

Trade of Paris.

horses were standing perfectly still. Her Majesty returned in arother carriage to the palace in the city.

Trade of Faris.

[Paris (Dec. 11) Correspondence of London Times.]

The trade of Fasis continues in the same state of stagnation, owing to the difficulty experienced by merchants since September last, to negotiate their bills. There is however, a probability that matters will improve last week, as the Bank of France consented, on Friday and Saturday last, to dissount a considerable quantity of commercial paper, which will enable many estab ishments in Paris to commence their preparations for the Jour de Plan. The shops have exhausted the greatest part of their supply of goods, and the manufactusers are not overstocked, having during the last six weeks sold largely for exportation. The question of the trans-Atlantic packets is still under examination before a special commission, appointed to that effect by the government. It is not believed, however, that the four lines will be acjudged to one of the four or five companies bidding for their concession. A funion among the competitors is talked of, and will, no doubt, be strongly recommended by the Minister of Finance in the interest of the enterprise. The price of grain has again declined, and the downward tendency appears to be general. The arrivals of wheat and flour from the United States are already considerable, and farmers, who had hitherto refused to send their produce to market in the hope of obtaining higher rates, begin to be alarmed, for many persons are still of opinion that the insufficiency of the crop, which was the pretext of the rise in the price of corn, was greatly exaggerated. The superior quality of flour sold with difficulty in Paris, at the beginning of the week, for 104f, per sack of 167 hilogrammes; but on Wednesday sales took place at 106f, 50c. and 107f. Since then, however, rates again declined.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF MILWAURIE-INCREA or CRIME.—The following is the annual jail report of til-waukie county, Wisconsin, embracing the number of per-sens committed for the year 1855, with the several crimes

Alin Amen thel Mere chark	CAS (THE CONTRACT OF THE CONT
Murder 20	Keeping house ill fame.
Amault with int. to kill. 20	Passing altered bk notes
Assault and battery 62	Obtaining money under
Drunkenness and breach	false pretences
of the peace	Aiding escape of slave
Making threats of vio-	Civil process
lence 8	Contempt of court
Resisting officer 4	Receiving stolen prop'y.
Arson 3	Attempting to commit
Bestardy 5	sulcide
eduction 1	Adultery
odcmy 1	Wilful trespass
Taking letters from P. O. 2	Assault with intent to
Robbing U. S. mail 1	commit rape
Burglary 8	Surrendered by bail
Robbery 1	Prostitution
arceny128	Pass. counterfeit money.
egrancy 36	Fraudulently converting
DESDITY 10	goods
Violating shipping arti-	Perjacy
cles 2	Fornication
Fichting city ordinances 89	
Males620 Increase	Total
Males 020 Increase	over last year
Femaler 61 "	
	and the second s
Total increase	
Present Granteston	The Salem Observer an
FISHERT STATISTICS.	The Salem Observer pu

A large tenement on "Golden Hill," Bridgeport, Cot occupied by a number of Irish families, was destroyed fire during the snew storm Saturday night.

Our Boston Correspondence

Bosron, Jan. 5, 1856. The End of the Municipal Government—The Three Bostons— The Massachusetts Legislature—Macaulay's History of England—Decrease in the Number of Marriages and Deaths—New Rooms of the Mercantile Labrary Association-Murders- Russia Salee-The SUNDAY HERALD-The

The Common Council held its last meeting on Thursday evening, and the new municipal government will com-mence its existence on Monday, 7th inst.; and, as it came into existence on a reform "cry," it will be unpopular enough before it shall have become six months old. At the meeting on Thursday evening Mr. Story, the President, in course of his reply to a vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair, gave an interesting account of a visit he recently made to the borough of Boston, in Lincoinshire, England, from which our city was named. He was invited to a public entertainment by the Mayor and Burgesses of that ancient place, which was given in the same Guildhall where its business had been transacted for three centuries before our Boston was founded. There have been other interchanges of civilities between the two corporations in times past. The English Boston is thirty-six miles from Lincoln, and one hundred and thirty-six from London by the rail. It is quite a famous place, and dates from the seventh century. Its population is about fifteen thousand. There is a hamlet of the same name in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Our Legislature met on the 2d, and organized promp y. Mr. Phelps, of Boston, was chosen Speaker of the House, by seventsen majority, which is the number that Pr. Stone allowed to the Know Nothings. It was not deemed advisable by the larger part of the victors to risk anything by running Mr. Devereux. Mr. Baker, one of the Mid desex members, was elected President of the Senate, re-ceiving three-fourths of the votes cast.

The Governor was sworn in on the 3d, and gave his address that day. It is a plain document, having no very striking points. He condemns the personal liberty statute, which be says is unconstitutional, and calls for its repeal; suggests further amendments of the constitution, so that the district system shall be applied to the legisla

striking points. He consemns the personal liberty statute, which be says is unconstitutional, and calls for its repeal; suggests further amendments of the constitution, so that the district system shall be applied to the legislative elections; points out the large deficit in the treasury, (he states it at \$825,000.) and thinks that means should be adopted to extinguish this floating doot; recommends a law to junish ever issues of st.ck in corporations, and set his face decidedly against granting any new bank charters. Owe that he is nearly also without a state of the state has already paid at the granting of personnel in the state has already paid almost ten thousand dollars on account of this law, in indeanlifying efficers of refunding fines.

The new trecutive Councillors will be chosen on Monday next. It is supposed that none of the old members will be related, but he has the very highest qualifications.

One of our first bookselling houses has received a large number of the English edition of the third and four involumes of Macaulay's History of England, which are sold so low as to cause a great many copies to be disposed of. These volumes cover almost eight years of time. They open in February, 1889, and close in December, 1697. This perio dembraces the whole time from the accession of William and Mary to the Treaty of Ryswick, which was signed in the lister part of the last names year. In reality, however, they cover not much more time than is embraced in the first and second volumes. Two-thirds of the interest of those volumes over interest of the first volume is reached. The remainder of the first volume, and the whole of the second. 802 pages in all, are devoted to the history of the four years trat clapsed between the death of Charles II, and the proclamation of William and Mary. This allows 2.00 pages to a year. The new volumes contain 1,537 pages, exclusive of tables of ontents of chapter, when the difference, therefore, i

crease of poverty that caused this failing away in the Hymenial line of business, I know not; but such is the fact. I am no Malthusian, but imprudent marriages in these cays of high prices cause a great ceal of misery and encourage divorces.

There was also a decrease in the number of deaths in Boston. In 1855 the number was 4,075, or 366 less than in 1854. The sextons will begin to look bus if this state of thirgs shalt continue, and will be kept in counterance by the regrets of the parsons over the decline in the article of marriages.

The Marcantile Library Association opened their new roms on Tuesday (New Year's) evening. They are on the corner of Summer and Hawley streets. They consist of a reading 100m, a conversation room, and hall large enough to seat 600 persons, and are all on the same floor, and communicate with each other. The President of the Association on this interesting occasion made a short speech, in the course of which he stated that the number of volumes in the library is 17,000, and that the increase is at the rate of 2,000 volumes per annum. The circulation of the library is at the high figure of 86,000 volumes a year, or about 200 a day, excluding Sundays and holidays, which is a larger circulation than is had by any other library in the United States. The value of the other property of the association is a six of the six of the other property of the association is a lember she lip of the mercantile profession, though in debt, though only to the amount of \$20. Since the rew ocus were engaged six hundred additional members have joined the association, which does not inalst upon its nembers being of the mercantile profession, though that was the old practice. Any man or woman can have the advantage of the library by paying \$2 a year. Of the last year. A very able address was delivered by Mr. G. R. Sampson, from which I have obtained most of the sax test of the issue, and the charge of murder. His name is Michael Galisvin, and he is charged with having caused the death of his daughter, Joan

The sale of it is immense, which is the surest and the most signal proof that its excellence is thoroughly appreciated.

I am requested to state that the Sundar Herald is received here very irregularly—often not coming until Tuesday morning. This renders it bad for all parties, and is especially verations at this time, when readers look for that particular paper for their Congressional and other news. It is hoped that some arrangement can be made which will remove the causes of delay, and enable the public to procure with punctuality a paper which they see much desire, and the presence of which, at the earliest possible moment, is absolutely necessary to keep up the chain of intelligence.

The weather is very cold. The lowest range of the thermometer that I have heard of was in the northern part of Leominster, where it was at 18 degrees below zero, this morning. The average range in the country towns I have heard from is 10 degrees below that representative of nothing. There is an immense bedy of solid snow, or rather ice, I should call it, that would sid defiance to the strongest January thaw that ever was heard of. The snow that fell on Wednesday right, and on Thursday, found a good bed of others now to repose on, and was followed by rain, and then earlied the strenger and the air is full of snow, but the cold is so intense that this attempt may not snecesed. Should it develope itseef, we shall have seen "the last of earth?" for some months, the foundation that is now afforded being too grand in itself not to impart length of days to another layer of the white gift of heaven, which larmers so much desiderate, they saying that it is a great fertilizer.

The Canada's non-arrival is as remarkable as that of the America in the closing part of 1854. The America left Liverpool on the 9th of December, 1854, and did not reach Halifar until the afternoon of the 23d. The sorresponding trip in 1865 was made by the Asia in ten days. We had the severe weather earlier then than now. Although we have had so severe eqid weat

httle time past, we have not a very good prespect of an extra ice crop this year. The anow fell at the same time that the water froze, which was very late, and that is a combination which works badly. But, often as I have heard a prediction of the failure of this silver harvest, I have never known the prognostication to come true. I suppose that it is only meant that we shall not have so large a stock on hand as we might have had, if the cold had set in earlier, and the snow had not accompanied it. Last year immense quantities had been housed before this date, though we had our best cold some weeks later. I suppose February is the best menth for the business, but I have known splending ice to be taken in January, and in quantities, too, large enough to have forever relieved Dives and all his legions of associates.

Our Rich mond Correspondence RICHMOND, Jan. 1, 1856.

Inauguration of Governor Wise—His Communication to the Legislature—Grand Banquet at the Governor's Mansion— Probable Result of the Action of the House of Delegates in Repard to the Kansas Difficulties—The Presidency—Regrets on the Part of Hunter's Friends for their Exertions in Behalf of Wiss-The Bank Question-The Usury Laws, de., de.

Meredith, Judge of the Circuit Court of this city, to-day; in the room of the Secretary of State, at the Capital, and thereupon addressed the following communication to the members of the Gezeral Assembly:-

members of the General Assembly:—
TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA:—
GENTHEMEN—Notified by the two Houses of the General Assembly that I have been elected by the people Governor of the State for the term of four years, commencing the 1st day of January inst., I have appeared at the executive chamber in the Capitol, taken the oaths presented by law, and have entered upon the duties of the office.

I beg leave to assure the Legislature of my most anxious with to operate with them in devoted efforts to sustain the honor and to promote the prosperity of the commonwealth.

With my congratulations upon the happy season of a new year, and with best wishes for you collectively and individually; I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, HENRY A. WISE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 1, 1856.

This communication was ordered to be laid on the

This communication was ordered to be laid on the table in both Houses, and printed. Harely worth the

cost of so doing. To render the first part of this communication more intelligible, it would be well to state that on yesterday a joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five of the House of Delegates, was appointed under a joint resolution, offered in the latter branch of the General Assembly, to inform Mr. Wise and Mr. Elisha W. McComas of their election, as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State respectively. It was in obedience to this noti-

fication, as he says, that he appeared in the executive chamber and took the oaths of office. Before announcing the result of a motion to adjourn made after an hour's session of the House of Delegates, the Speaker informed the House that he received an oral communication from the Governor, to the effect that the members, with the other appendages, Sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, reporters, &c., would assemble at his mansion immediately after the adjournment. I doubt if, during his term in office, any communication of his will find such general favor, or meet with so hearty a response. In less than five minutes from the time of this announce ment, every individual embraced in this invitation, and hundreds of outsiders who were not, assembled at the mansion, and partook of a magnificent banquet, served out for the occasion. The Governor stood in one of the large reception rooms, receiving the congratulations of

the hundreds who passed to and fro. He seemed to be in excellent spirits, though very much emaciated. Several of the bo-hoys of the city turned this occasion to capital account. They feasted and drank heartily, and many of them who entered the dining-room anti-Wise men, returned Wise men in truth. "They'd be d—d if he was'nt the greatest man living." There was one, however, who seemed too pertinacious of his know Nothing principles to be swayed by such influences. He avowed himself an out-and-out know Nothing, but nevertheless be be d—d if he wouldn't drink at Wise's expense. In all, I might say it was a capital frolic, and afforded to some of our city boys a happy opportunity for an appropriate commencement of the New Year.

Col. August, commander of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, with the other officers of the regiment, dressed in uniform, called upon the Governor, and tendered him their congratulations. Col. August acted as spokesman, and in a brief but happy address, welcomed hom to the seat of Government, and offered in behalf of himself and the other officers of the regiment, his warmest congratulations upon his elevation to the important position into which he had been just installed. After a short reply from the Governor, he whole party by invitation retired to the dining hall, and there ceiebrated the occasion in a more substantial manner. They left, I have no doubt, far better pleased than when they entered; so at least the happy change in their countrolances would indicate. They are a happy set of fellows anyhow, naturally gay, and that amiable quality becomes therefore easily developed in a marked degree under a slight stimulating influence.

The resolution offered seme time ago by Mr. Wellman, in the House of Delegates, autherizing the Governor to raise a regiment of volunteers, and tonder the same to the Freslet at an aid to maintain law and order in Kansas, is now before the Special Committee having units members who have had an opportunity of ascertaining the general sentiments upon the hundreds who passed to and fro. He seemed to be in excellent spirits, though very much emaciated.

will be make. The pacific aspect which matters are now assuming in the Ferritory will, no doubt, influence this result, though I should think the issue would, under any circumstances, be the same. Not because of an indisposition to reader ald, but from an idea that such action would be to some extent a usurpation of the federal power. The question was reculiarly perplexing to members. While they deemed it impruse no to act upon the matter for the reason indicated, they were nevertheless anwilling to treat the subject lightly, fearing the public may construe such action into a disregard of what so materially concerned the interests of the South. They suncerely wished that they had been saved such embarrasment, and secretly condemned this ill advised proceeding on the part of the gentleman who introduced the resolution. It will tend materially to their peace of mind that a prestar will be afforded by the present pacific tendency of things in Karsas, to dispose of the matter in some summary form. I am almost certain that nothing more will be heard of it, at least for the pre- ent session, unless perhaps in the shape of a report upon the inexpediency of any legislation upon the subject.

There are decided symptoms of jealousy on the part of Hunter's friends at the favor into which Wise seems each day to be graving with the people. They find, to their utter disappointment, that the very position into which they helped to exalt him, in the hope of gratifying his ambition and silencing his preteusions for the Presidency, is but the stepping stone to that proud eminence. It was throwing "a sop to Cerberue," but they totally miscalculated the range of his ambition in supposing that he would be content with the nere position of successor to Governor Jos. He sprincistes it merely to the extent that it is available to secure his elevation to the Presidency. It brings him within perspective range of the White House, but that he will get there at the next change is a subject of the present part of the will be chosen as the c

fieling in favor of their repeal is very general.

THE SLAVE LAWS OF MARYLAND.—Thomas Harvey, a colored man, well known to the citizens of Ealtimore as a waiter and barber, was arrested on a charge of violating the provisions of the second section of an act passed in 1831, which prohibits negroes from moving into this State to remain, on the penaity of 550 per week while so remaining, one half to be paid to the informer. Harvey admitted to the officers who arrested him shat he had been absent from Baltimore about three months, which was the only evidence against him. It was also found that Harvey had absented himself only temporarily—that his family resided in Baltimore during the whole time. Mr. Prester, the counsel for Harvey, objected to his admissin being received in evidence. Justice Mearis, after consideration, dismissed the gase for want of jurisdiction.—Baltimore Patrict, Jan. 4.

The Supreme Court has refused a new trial to McM hon, who was some time since convicted of murder trop. He will probably be sentenced at the next term and executed, unless the Executive can be induced to be terpose his prerogative.